



Figure S3. Pixel-based disparity correlation maps. **A** Disparity correlations as a function of retinal position. The value at a location \mathbf{x} is the Pearson correlation coefficient between the vector of disparity values occurring at pixel-location \mathbf{x} across all stimuli, and the vector of all disparity values occurring at the center pixel \mathbf{x}_0 . **B** Same as A, but conditioned on five different disparity contrast bins—0.1-1.0, 0.2-2.0, 0.4-4.0, 0.75-7.5, 1.5-15.0 arcmin—computed within a 1 deg area. At lower disparity contrasts, the correlation remains close to the maximum value of 1.0. At higher disparity contrasts, the correlation decreases rapidly with eccentricity, and more rapidly with horizontal than with vertical offsets. **C,D** Horizontal and vertical slices through plots in A and B for spatial offsets within 0.5 deg (solid & dashed curves, respectively).